

NAUMOV, Pavel Alekseyevich; KOGAN, Valentina Solomonovna; BATRAKOVA,
T.A., red.; MARKOCH, K.G., tekhn. red.

[Principles of telegraphy] Osnovy telegrafii. Moskva,
Sviaz'izdat, 1969. 183 p. (MIRA 17:2)

KOGAN, V.Sh.

Using simazine and atrazine in millet fields. Zemledelic 25
no.1:56-58 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Ul'yanovskaya oblastnaya gosudarstvennaya sel'skokhozyaystven-
naya optytnaya stantsiya.

(Millet—Diseases and pests)
(Simazine) (Triazine)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723620005-6

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723620005-6"

KOGAN, V. YA.

PA 4112
Radio Equipment

Radio Broadcasting

DO 98

Let Us Increase the Effectiveness of the Exploitation
of Means of Radio Communication and Radio Broadcast-
ing, "V. Ya. Kogan, Riga, 2 pp

Test SVETI, Elektro-Svyaz' No 1 (91)

New radio stations established in Leningrad, L'vov,
Tbilisi, Riga and other cities. Great strides made in
the distribution of such apparatus as Podo, the MTL-1
and other types of commercial telegraph apparatus.
Author exhorts all bands to increase the efficiency of
their operation and seek to achieve attainments similar

LMTZ

LMTZ
USER/Communications (Contd) Jan 1948

to the Central Direction of Radio Communications,
which has received the Red Banner of MTSRS annually
for the past four years. Lists some of the other
communications centers which have been awarded prizes
during the past year.

PODLEVSKIX, A.V.; KOGAN, V.Ya.; GORCHAKOVA, Yu.P.; YELIZAROVSKIY, G.I.;
RYABOSHAPKA, A.P.; REZNIK, S.R.; GOLUBEV, T.I.; GINTSE, L.A.;
RASKIN, M.M.; ZUYENKO, P.G.; KHOMIK, S.R.; KATSNEL'SON, I.A.;
ZHILIN, S.I.; LYSENKO, M.N.; ROMANOV, B.G.; SAVENKOV, D.A.;
GIL', L.T.; LEVINA, Ye.S.; VOVKI, A.S.; POSLEDOV, F.F.

Annotations. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 32 no.12:120-123 D '61.
(MIRA 15:11)

1. Iz Leningradskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey imeni Kirova (for Podlevskiy).
2. Iz Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta kommunal'noy gigiyeny (for Kogan).
3. Iz Voronezhskogo meditsinskogo instituta (for Gorchakova).
4. Iz Arkhangel'skogo instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii (for Yelizarovskiy).
5. Iz Kiyevskogo imeni S.M. Kirova (for Ryaboshapka, Reznik).
6. Iz zavoda meditsinskikh preparatov Leningradskogo myasokombinata (for Gintse).
7. Iz Gosudarstvennogo kontrol'nogo instituta meditsinskikh biologicheskikh preparatov imeni Taraseviche logii i gigiyeny (for Raskin).
8. Iz Chitinskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny (for Zuyenko).
9. Iz Ternopol'skogo meditsinskogo instituta (for Khomik).
10. Iz Rostovskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny (for Gil').
11. Iz Chelyabinskogo meditsinskogo instituta (for Levina, Vovki, Posledov). (EPIDEMIOLOGY—ABSTRACTS) (IMMUNOLOGY—ABSTRACTS)

SHUBENKO-SHUBIN, Leonid Aleksandrovich; GERNER, David Mikhaylovich;
ZEL'DES, Natan Yakovlevich; INGUL'TSOV, Vilor L'vovich;
KOGAN, Vladimir Zel'manovich; POKRASSA, Moisey Iosifovich;
SUBOLEV, Sergey Petrovich; SUKHININ, Viktor Pavlovich;
TRZHETSINSKIY, Anatoliy Vitol'dovich; SHNEYDMAN, Avadiy
Yefimovich; PANSHIN, B.M., retsentent; NIKIFOROVA, R.A., inzh.,
red.; GORNOSTAYPOL'SKAYA, M.S., tekhn. red.

[Strength of steam-turbine elements] Prochnost' elementov paro-
vykh turbin. Pod red. L.A.Shubenko-Shubina. Moskva, Mashgiz,
(MIRA 16:2)
1962. 567 p.

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk Ukr.SSR (for Shubenko-Shubin).
(Steam turbines)

KOGAN, V. Z.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/6341

Shubenko-Shubin, Leonid Aleksandrovich, Corresponding Member,
Academy of Sciences USSR, David Mikhaylovich Gerner, Natan
Yakovlevich Zel'des, Vilor L'vovich Ingul'tsov, Vladimir
Zel'manovich Kogan, Moisey Yosifovich Pokrassa, Sergey Petro-
vich Sobolev, Viktor Pavlovich Sukhinin, Anatoliy Vitol'dovich
Trzhetsinskiy, Avadiy Yefimovich Shneydman

Prochnost' elementov parovykh turbin (Strength of Steam Engine Parts).
Moscow, Mashgiz, 1962. 567 p. Errata slip inserted. 4000 copies
printed.

Reviewer: B. M. Panshin; Ed.: R. A. Nikiforova, Engineer; Tech. Ed.:
M. S. Gornostaypol'skaya; Chief Ed.: Mashgiz (Southern Dept.);
V. K. Serdyuk, Engineer.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for steam-turbine designers and service
and engineering personnel in the steam-turbine industry. It may
also be useful as a special textbook for teachers and students
specializing in the steam- and gas-turbine industry.

Card 1/2

KOGAN, Ya.

"The Problem of Local Hydrometeorological Indications on the Sea," No 2, pp 74-77.
(Meteorologiya i Gidrologiya, No 6 Nov/Dec 1947)

SO: U-3218, 3 Apr 1953

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723620005-6"

L 31557-66 EWT(d)/EWP(v)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(l) GD/BC

ACC NR: AT6006208

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0032/0038

AUTHOR: Kogan, Ya. A.

80
Br/1

ORG: none

TITLE: Lower and upper estimates for a risk with an optimal method of search of the minimum of a parabolic function in the presence of interference

SOURCE: AN SSSR, Institut avtomatiki i telemekhaniki, Tekhnicheskaya kibernetika (Technical cybernetics). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 32-38

TOPIC TAGS: automatic control theory, algorithm, computer application, signal interference, control circuit

ABSTRACT: It is assumed that there is a plant with the parabolic characteristic $x = (u - \mu)^2$, where μ , according to the assumption, has a certain a priori distribution with a density $P_0(\mu)$, and the output quantity x of the plant is measured with a random error h_i . At first, with $i = 0, 1, \dots, n - 1$, the author establishes the sampling values of the input quantities of the plant $|u_i| < 1$, and measures the corresponding quantities $y_i = x_i + h_i$. Then, with

Card 1/2

L 31557-66

ACC NR: AT6006208

$i = n$, such a value of u_n^* should be established that the mathematic expectancy $M x_n(U_n)$ of the plant output is minimal, i.e. $M x_n(u_n^*) \leq M(u_n^* - \mu)^2 = \min_{U_n} M x_n(U_n)$; ($U_n = (u_0, u_1, \dots, u_n)$). The solution to this problem gives an optimal method for the search of the minimum of the parabolic function during $n + 1$ cycles. A. A. Fel'dbaum proposed an algorithm of the search of an optimal strategy U_n^* (Osnovy teorii optimal'nykh avtomaticheskikh sistem. Fizmatgiz, 1963); however, in view of its complexity this algorithm still has not been realized on a digital computer. The present author presents relatively simple lower and higher estimates of the risk $R = \min_{U_n} M x_n$. These estimates

make it possible to estimate the risk of the various reasonable strategies of the search of the minimum of parabolic functions in the presence of interference. It is assumed that h_0, h_1, \dots, h_{n-1} are independent, identically normally distributed random quantities, $M h_i = 0$, $D h_i = \sigma^2$. Orig. art. has: 7 formulas.

SUB CODE: 09, 12 / SUBM DATE: 05Nov66 / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2 ZC

L 39117-66 EWT(d)/EWP(1)

ACC NR: AP6030355

SOURCE CODE: UR/0103/66/000/004/0069/0078

AUTHOR: Kogan, Ya. A. (Moscow)30
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Comparison of non-optimal and optimal strategies in dual control problems

SOURCE: Avtomatika i telemekhanika, no. 4, 1966, 69-78

TOPIC TAGS: optimal control, electronic feedback

ABSTRACT: An analysis of the problem of comparison of non-optimal and optimal strategies in dual control of inertialess objects under conditions of interference in the feedback channel. It is assumed that the optimal strategy is unknown. A general plan for solution of this sort of problem is given. For the case of an object with a parabolic characteristic, a simple non-optimal strategy is presented and compared with the optimal without knowledge of the latter both for discrete and for continuous time. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 6 formulas.
[Based on author's Eng. abst.] [JPRS: 36,810]

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 28Jan65 / ORIG REF: 006

UDC: 62-505.72:518.5

0918 1078

Card 1/111LP

Kogan, Ya. B.

USSR/ Miscellaneous - Book review

Card 1/1 Pub. 86 - 34/36

Authors : Kogan, Ya. B.

Title : Critique and bibliography

Periodical : Priroda 2, 121-125, Feb 1954

Abstract : Critical review is presented of the English language book, by J. D. Bernal, entitled, "Science and Society," published in 1953. One USSR reference (1953).

Institution :

Submitted :

KOGAN, Ya. B.

USSR/Miscellaneous - Anti-religion

Card 1/1 : Pub. 86 - 1/46

Authors : Troshin, D. M., and Kogan, Ya. B.

Title : Natural sciences and religion

Periodical : Piroda, 43/9, 3-14, Sep 1954

Abstract : The authors feel that there are vestiges of religion left in the Soviet Union and that a stubborn campaign should be waged to eliminate them. The best means, they believe, is to bring scientific knowledge within the reach of each individual.

Institution :

Submitted :

DOGAN, YA B

USSR/ Miscellaneous - Antireligious propaganda

Card 1/1 : Pub. 86 35/38

Authors : Kogan, Ya. B.

Title : Pamphlets on scientific-atheistic propaganda

Periodical : Priroda 43/12, 120-124, Dec 1954

Abstract : The author reviews a number of pamphlets which were written to combat what he calls religious prejudices and superstition. The scientific approach is used. Twelve Russian references (1948-1954).

Institution :

Submitted :

KOGAN, Ya.B., (Moskva).

~~Book on foreign agricultural practice ("What we saw in the U.S.A. and Canada." V.Matskevich. Reviewed by IA.B.Kogan).~~
Priroda 45 no.10:119-121 O '56. (MLRA 9:11).
(United States--Agriculture) (Canada--Agriculture)
(Matskevich, V.)

KOGAN, Ya.B., (Moskva)

Pamphlet on English farming practice ("What we saw in England" by I. Benediktov. Reviewed by IA.B.Kogan). Priroda 46 no.3:120-121 Mr '57.
(MIRA 10:3)

(Great Britain--Agriculture)

(Benediktov, I.)

AUTHOR: Kogan, Ya.B., Moscow 26-10-35/44

TITLE: Of Our Great Native Country (O nashey velikoy rodine)

PERIODICAL: Priroda, 1957,⁴⁶ No 10, pp 116-119 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author reviews the book "Sovetskiy Soyuz" - "The Soviet Union" published by Gospolizdat in 1957 in connection with the 40th anniversary of the Communist regime. The book, written by numerous authors, contains valuable details about the country, its geography, climate, population, agriculture, industry, education, the activities of the party, and statistical data about the development of agricultural education. In 1912, Russia had 122 agricultural scientific establishments with 334 scientists. In 1957 the USSR has over 1,100 agricultural scientific research establishments with 15,000 qualified workers. In 1925 the AN employed a little over 1,000 scientists; in 1956 their number was above 12,000, the total number of scientific establishments being now 2,797. The book contains numerous illustrations and diagrams and gives the reader an interesting picture of the present USSR.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress
Card 1/1

KOGAN, YA. B.

AUTHOR: Kogan, Ya.B. (Moskva) 26-12-41/49

TITLE: In Assistance to the Scientific Propaganda of Atheism
(V pomoshch nauchno-ateisticheskoy propagande)

PERIODICAL: Priroda, 1957, # 12, p 117-120 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article deals with 8 books and pamphlets recently published in the USSR with the purpose of proving that religion is a serious obstacle in the development of mankind. The clergy is accused of misusing religion for selfish purposes, and the catholic church is described as the most faithful supporter of capitalism and the enemy of the working class. Prominent scientists are quoted to prove that all natural phenomena can be scientifically explained and that man does not need any idealistic teachings to understand life. The books are recommended for propaganda purposes. There are 8 Slavic (Russian) references.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card. 1/1

KOGAN / Ya. B. (Moskva). B.

Results of socialist victories ("Achievements of the Soviet regime during the past 40 years in figures; collection of statistics," IA.B. Kogan). Priroda 47 no.1:121-123 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:1)
(Russia--Economic conditions)

AUTHOR:

Kogan, Ya.B. (Moscow)

SOV-26-58-10-43/51

TITLE:

For a Progressive Materialistic Science (Za peredovuyu materialisticheskuyu nauku); Maurice Cornforth, "Science Versus Idealism". Foreign Literature Publishing House, 1957, 548 pp. (Moris Kornfort "Nauka protiv idealizma". Izdatel'stvo inostrannoy literatury, 1957, 548 str).

PERIODICAL:

Priroda, 1958, Nr 10, pp 120 - 121 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

This is a review of the above-mentioned book.

1. Scientific reports--USSR

Card 1/1

KOGAN, Ya.B., red.-sostavitel'; ALEKSANDROV, akademik, otd.red.; KALASHNIKOV, A.G., doktor fiz.-mat.nauk, red.; GRIGOR'YEV, A.A., akademik, red.; DELONE, B.N., red.; KOZLOVSKAYA, S.V., red.; KUROSH, A.G., doktor fiz.-mat.nauk, red.; LEBEDINSKIY, A.I., doktor fiz.-mat.nauk, red.; LEVIN, B.Yu., doktor fiz.-mat.nauk, red.; MAL'TSEV, A.I., akademik, red.; KHIL'MI, G.F., doktor fiz.-mat.nauk, red.; SHNEVEL'EV, M.I., geroy Sovetskogo Soiuza, red.; PROKOF'YEVA, N.B., red.izd-va; POLENKOVA, T.P., tekhn.red.

[Otto IUL'evich Shmidt; his life and works. A collection devoted to a hero of the Soviet Union, Academician Otto IUL'evich Shmidt, 1891-1956] Otto IUL'evich Shmidt; zhizn' i deiatel'nost'. Sbornik, posviashchennyi geroiu Sovetskogo Soiuza akademiku Otto IUL'evichu Shmidtu, 1891-1956. Moskva, 1959. 469 p. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Delone).
(Shmidt, Otto IUL'evich, 1891-1956)

AUTHOR: Kogan, Ya.B. (Moscow)

SOV/26-59-1-30/34

TITLE: Noteworthy Results (Znamenatel'nyye itogi). The USSR in Figures (SSSR v tsifrakh).

PERIODICAL: Priroda, 1959, Nr 1, pp 122 - 124 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article reviews the 468-page Statistical Year-book of the USSR (Statisticheskiy sbornik) published by the State Statistical Publishing House (Gosudarstvennoye statisticheskoye izdatel'stvo) in 1958. There is 1 Soviet reference.

Card 1/1

30(10)
AUTHOR:

Kogan, Ya.B. (Moscow)

SOV/26-59-4-37/43

TITLE:

A Rich Source of Lenin's Ideas on Science (Bogatey-shiy istochnik Leninskikh idey o nauke)

PERIODICAL:

Priroda, 1959, Nr 4, pp 118-121 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The author reviews Lenin's scientific concepts which have been published recently in the 38th volume of Lenin's works.

Card 1/1

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000723620005-6

KOGAN, Ya.B. (Moskva)

In support of materialism in natural science. Priroda 49 no.8:
117-118 Ag '60. (NIRE 13:8)
(Science--Philosophy)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723620005-6

KOGAN, Ya.B. (Moskva)

"Life of ancient man" by Josef Augusta, Zdenek Burian. Reviewed
by I.A.B. Kogan. Priroda 50 no.1:120-121 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:1)
(Man, Prehistoric)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723620005-6"

KOGAN, Ya.B. (Moskva)

"Along the course of life's development" by J.Augusta, Z.Burina.
Reviewed by IA.G.Kogan. Priroda 50 no. 2:120-121 F '61.

(MIRA 14:2)

(Evolution) (Augusta, J.) (Burian, Z.)

KOGAN, Ya.B. (Moskva)

"Nature in the scientific picture of the world" by Walter Hollitscher.
Reviewed by IA.B.Kogan. Priroda 50 no.12:118-121 D '61.
(MIRA 14:12)

(Philosophy of nature)
(Hollitscher, Walter)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723620005-6

KOGAN, Ya.B. (Moskva)

Fate of a book and an author; M.M. Filippov's book "Studies
of the past." Priroda 53 no.5:124-125 '64.
(MIRA 17:5)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723620005-6"

SELLER, L.I.; SAKAYEVA, S.Z.; MUSINA, S.S.; KOGAN, Ya.D.; BELOMITSSEVA,
L.A.; OSTROVSKAYA, R.S.; VOLOKHOV, Ya.P.; LUK'YANOVA, Ye.S.;
POPOVA, R.M.; MOSKATEL'NIKOVA, Ye.V.

Effect of noise on arterial pressure; etiology of hypertension.
Ter. arkh. 35 no.7:83-86 Jl'63 (MIRA 17:1)

1. Is kliniki (zav. - starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik L.I.Geller)
Ufimskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta gigiyeny i
professional'nykh zabolеваний (dir. - kand. med. nauk G.M.
Mukhametova).

CELLER, L.I.; SAKAYEVA, S.Z.; MUSINA, S.S.; BELOMYTTSEVA, L.A.; OSTROVSKAYA,
R.S.; KOGAN, Ya.D.

Significance of heredity in the development of hypertension.
Sov. med. 27 no.2:35-36 F '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Klinika (zav. L.I. Geller) Ufimskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
instituta gigiyeny i professional'nykh zabolеваний (dir. - kand.
med. nauk G.M. Mukhametova).

KOGAN, Ya. E.

166T79

USSR/Meteorology - Wind
Radar

Mar/Apr 48

Use of Radar in Meteorology." Ya. E. Kogan
"Meteorol i Gidrol" No 2, pp 74-76

Reviews articles from "Journal of Meteorology" and "Bulletin of the AMS" States that simultaneous observations on balloons with reflectors by means of theodolite and radar serve as good training for radar personnel, and improve accuracy of radar, since theodolite observations are undoubtedly more accurate. In the future, this will also continue, developing one system. Suggest closer cooperation of Hydro-Meteorological and Radar Services for better understanding of atmospheric processes and best and most effective use of available radar equipment.

USSR/Meteorology - Wind (Contd)

Mar/Apr 48

This will make anti-aircraft defense more effective. Suggests closer cooperation of Hydro-Meteorological and Radar Services for better understanding of atmospheric processes and best and most effective use of available radar equipment. Submitted 1 Jul 47.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723620005-6"

KOGAN, Ya I.

32-2-35/60

AUTHOR: Kogan, Ya. I.

TITLE: The Application of Nephelometers in the Study of Aerosols
(Применение nephелометров для изучения аэрозолей)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol. 24, Nr 2, pp. 215 - 219
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: Two types of nephelometers are produced by Russian industry, the KOЛ-45 and the KOЛ-90, both of which are suited for the investigation of the concentration and the degree of dispersion of aerosols as well as for controlling the smoke or dust content, respectively, of the air, of light dispersion in pure gases and others. The determination of the concentration of aerosols is based on the additivity of light dispersion, the degree of dispersion being dependent upon the spectral composition of the polarization light and the dimensions of the particles. It results from the description of the different types of nephelometers, that the number "45" or "90" in the model designation denotes the angle between the incident ray and the ray of light, which was dis-

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Card 1/2

32-2-35/60

The Application of Nephelometers in the Study of Aerosols

persed and is to be measured. KO Λ -90 possesses a number of advantages, e.g. the polarization defect, that is to say, the degree of dispersion of the aerosol can be determined more accurately with a 90° angle, the stray illumination (from the walls of the apparatus) is reduced to a minimum (3.3% of the absolute dispersion in pure air at normal pressure). For the purpose of obtaining an uniform illumination of the opaque glass plate, it is illuminated with a multi-dispersion ray and the analyser which measures the polarization of the dispersed light, is made to let pass only the ray of light being dispersed by the aerosol. The photometric instruments of both types of apparatus are principally identical according to the schemes given here. Compared with other types of nephelometers they have the advantage, that the aerosol passes through the nephelometer without being in contact with it, and that it is possible to operate with high concentrations (up to 4 g/m³), one measurement taking only about 10 seconds. A table of light dispersion in pure gases, e.g. H₂, air, CO₂, measured with the KO Λ -90, is given. There are 4 figures, 1 table.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress
Card 2/2 1. Nephelometers-Applications 2. Aerosols-Analysis

AUTHORS: Kogan, Ya. I., Pfeifer, T. A., Sov/32-24-10-19/70
Koreakov, V. V.

TITLE: An Aerosol-Sedimentometric Method for the Determination
of the Composition of Powders and Dust Precipitate#
by Means of Dispersed Light (Aerozol'nyy sedimentometricheskiy
metod opredeleniya dispersnogo sostava poroshkov i
pylevykh osadkov)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol 24, Nr 10,
pp 1219 - 1224 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The present methods for the determinations mentioned
in the title exhibit a great many deficiencies. A
method is described which in principle is a spraying
of the powder sample by a short air blow. The particles
of the dust cloud continuously deposit (in calm air)
on the surface of a moving black mirror. The precipitate
is subjected to a photometric investigation in dispersed
light. A schematic representation of the device as well
as an exact description are given. To judge the resolution
of the particles in the aerosol-sedimentometer a number
Comments

An Aerosol-Sedimentometric Method for the Determination SOV/32-24-10-19/70
of the Composition of Powders and Dust Precipitate by Means of
Dispersed Light

of microphotos are given. The photos were made at different sections of the same precipitate of a sample of silicate powder. The quantity $\{(\%)$ can be determined visually or photometrically. A device for the polarophot according to Zeiss (Tseyss), which was used in the experiments is shown in a figure. A graphic representation to compare the measuring results obtained according to the microscopic and the photometric method shows their good agreement. In the present paper the microscopic and photometric analyses were carried out by N.A.Savina. A diagram showing the composition of the polish-powders Nr 320 and 180 obtained according to the dispersion determination is given too. There are 9 figures and 1 reference [] which is Soviet.

Card 2/2

AUTHOR: Kogan, Ya. I.

SOV/76-32-7-32/45

* TITLE: A Supersensitive U-Shaped Liquid Manometer (U-obraznyy zhidkostnyy manometr sverkhvysokoy chuvstvitel'nosti)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1958, Vol. 32, Nr 7,
pp. 1663 - 1666 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The manometers by Rayleigh (Ref 1), and Shrader and Ryder (Ref 2) may reach a sensitivity of up to 10^{-3} torr, whereas the MacLeod manometer operates up to 10^{-5} torr; it is, however, unsuited for certain measurements. A very high sensitivity is also not possible with the manometers by Henry (Ref 3), Smith (Ref 4), and Brow and Schwertz (Ref 5). In the present paper an apparatus and its sensitivity are described having a liquid manometer with a sensitivity of up to $0,1 \mu$ liquid-column. The method of measurement employed consists in the fact that colloidal particles float in the manometer liquid, which exactly follow the motion of the liquid. In order to reach the above mentioned sensitivity little viscous liquids are used as manometer fluids. The colloidal particles are watched by means of a microscope, with the particles being illuminated from the side

Card ~~xx~~

A Supersensitive U-Shaped Liquid Manometer**SOV/76-32-7-32/45**

as in ultramicroscopes. The measuring of the pressure differences may be carried out according to three types. In one case according to the initial change of the position of the liquid in the connecting tube; in the other case according to the initial velocity of the displacement of the colloidal particles; finally according to the amount of liquid which is added into the vessel at lower gas pressure, or is taken from that at higher pressure, respectively. Data on the dimensions of the apparatus as well as a description of the production of the colloidal particles are given. A scheme is given for measurements needing mercury as measuring liquid; it is mentioned that in the case of a previous gas compression according to the MacLeod manometer principle pressure differences of up to 0,01 - 0,005 μ liquid column are indicated. Finally the author thanks N.Ye. Solov'yev and V.V.Korsakov. There are 2 figures and 6 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

SUBMITTED: March 14, 1958

~~Caro 7/3~~

KOGAN, Ya.I.; BURNASHEVA, Z.A.

Growth and measurement of condensation nuclei in a continuous stream.
Zhur. fiz. khim. 34 no.12:2630-2639 D '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(Condensation) (Particle size determination)

KOGAN, Ya.I.

Molecular nuclei of condensation, Dokl. AN SSSR 161 no.2:388-391
Mr '65. (MIRA 1814)

1. Submitted September 10, 1964.

I-7081-66 Rm(1)/SFT(m)/SFT(c)/ECO/EPA(w)-2/1
ACC NR: AP5026550

DS/MM/JAI/GW
SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/019/0098/0099

BB

AUTHOR: Kogan, Ya. I.
44,5

ORG: none

TITLE: A method for determining small admixtures in a gas. Class 42, No. 175310

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 19, 1965, 98-99

TOPIC TAGS: aerosol, gas analysis, gaseous substance

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for determining small admixtures in a gas by forming the nuclei of condensation and fixing them with the help of supersaturated vapor of high-boiling materials to a dispersed aerosol. This process is followed by a nephelometric determination of the aerosol concentration. To increase the selectivity of the determination and to enlarge the number of substances that can be analyzed, the condensation nuclei are placed in a stream of the gas to be analyzed before being fixed. The concentration of the admixture is then estimated from the change in the number or size of the condensation nuclei. This change is produced by the interaction of the nuclei with the analyzed admixture.

SUB CODE: OC/

SUBM DATE: 19Jan63

UDC: 543.27:536.423.4

GC
Card 1/1

L 21540-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T/ETC(m)-6 DS/WW/JR/RM

ACC NR: AP6009544

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/005/0077/0J77

INVENTOR: Kogan, Ya. I.; Lunev, V. I.; Vvedenskiy, A. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Apparatus for investigating and regulating aerosol parameters.
Class 42, No. 179493

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki,
no. 5, 1966, 77

TOPIC TAGS: aerosol nephelometer

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate was issued for an apparatus, such as
a nephelometer, for example, for studying and regulating the aerosol
parameters and capable of photoelectric registration. This apparatus
is provided with a cartridge containing a filter disk with a capillary

Card 1/2

UDC: 535.43.07

L 21540-66

ACC NR: AP6009544

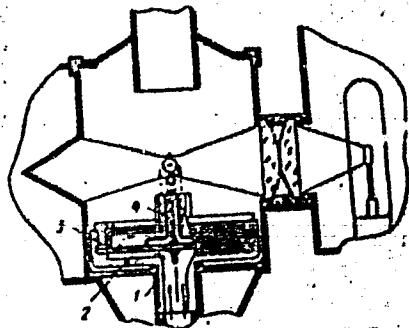


Fig. 1.

1 - Nephelometer central tube; 2 - cartridge; 3 - filter disc; 4 - capillary tube

tube and a lens in order to perform nephelometric and ultramicroscopic measurements. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [AB]

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 15Mar63/ ATD PRESS: 4218

Card 2/2 B/C

14(10)

SOV/98-59-2-12/22

AUTHOR: Kogan, Ya. I., Candidate of Geological and Mineralogical Sciences

TITLE: Determining the Gas Content in Water Saturated Sand By the Freezing Method (Oprudeleniye soderzhaniya gaza v vodonasyshchennom peske metodom zamorazhivaniya)

PERIODICAL: Gidrotekhnicheskoye stroitel'stvo, 1959, Nr 2, p 46-48 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The gas bubbles trapped in water saturated sand considerably changed its physical-mechanical properties. Numerous laboratory experiments were made for the determination of gas content in artificially frozen alluvial sands, taken from the Volga river valley below the ground water level. Calculations made, according to the formula proposed by the author and described in the article, showed

Card 1/2

1⁴(10)

SOV/98-59-2-12/22

Determining the Gas Content in Water Satu-
rated Sand By the Freezing Method

that the trapped gas content in sands taken from layers below the ground water level reached 4 to 6% of the volume of the sand from the zones of seasonal fluctuations of water level. Below these zones the gas content does not exceed 1%. The quantity of gas trapped in sands depends also on the composition, the sedimentation process, and the water saturation conditions of these sands. There is 1 table.

Card 2/2

KOGAN, Ya. L.
P.2

SOV/3-58-12-27/43

AUTHOR: Doroshkevich, N.M.

TITLE: Intervuz Scientific and Methodical Conferences (Mezhvuzovskie nauchnyye i metodicheskiye konferentsii). An Important Problem of Construction (Vazhnaya problema stroitel'stva)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik vysshey shkoly, 1958, Nr 12, p 75 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The problem of investigating the supporting properties of soil is of special significance in view of the wide scope of construction. The conference convened by the Moskovskiy inzhenerno-stroitel'nyy institut (MISI) on these questions therefore attracted the attention of higher educational and scientific-research institutions. N.A. Cytovich, Member Correspondent of the AS USSR, reported on the results of the International Congress on the Mechanics of Soil Strength and Foundation Construction held in London at the end of 1957. The wide application of the latest methods of research, e.g., by means of radioactive methods of emanation, had a favorable effect on the development of this branch of science. This was the subject dealt with by Professor I.I. Cherkasov and Candidate of Technical Sciences Ye.M. Filippov, Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geofiziki

Card 1/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723620005

Intervuz Scientific and Methodical Conferences. An Important Problem of Construction.

All-Union Scientific and Methodical Conference (All-Union Scientific-Research Institute of Geophysics), Engineer I.V. Dudler (Gidroproyekt) and others. Candidate of Technical Sciences D.Ye. Pol'shin (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut osnovaniy - Scientific-Research Institute of Foundations), stated that various processes taking place in the soil can be studied with the help of radioactive methods. Candidate of Technical Sciences Ya.L. Kogan (Gidroproyekt) reported on the use of piezodynamometers when examining the capillary pressure in soils and its influence on the processes taking place there. The Engineers D.S. Baranov and N.N. Uskov (MISI) spoke on the same subject. Several reports were devoted to the problem of creeping clayey soils when displacing it. Professor N.N. Maslov (Moskovskiy avtomobil'no-dorozhnyy institut - Moscow Automobile and Road Institute) suggested a new solution for the problem of speedy removal of the supporting structure in case of a flat deformation. Engineer A.M. Skibitskiy (Gidroproyekt) generalized the results of experiments in studying the creeping of compact clay foundations at the Kuybyshev and Saratov CES. The rated characteristic of the soil in case of displacement can be obtained by various methods, e.g., by preliminarily packing

Card 2/3

KOGAN, Ya. L., Cand. Geol. Sci., Administration of Designing, Investigating and Testing for Hydrotechnical Projects, Ministry of Power Stations USSR; DURANTE, V. A., Engineer; FEDOROVSKIY, V. I., Engineer; KUYBYSHEV, V. V., Institute of Civil Engineering, Moscow, and NOSAL, S. I., Cand. Tech. Sci., Research Institute for Foundations and Soils, Ministry of Construction of the USSR

"Field Investigations of Soil Densities and Moisture Contents,"
a paper submitted at the 4th International Conference of the International Society of Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering, London, 12-24 Aug 57.
[references three Soviet papers]

KOGAN, Yakov L'vovich, kand.geol.-mineral.nauk; GALAKTIONOV, V.D., kand.geol.-mineral.nauk, nauchnyy red.; MAR'YANSKIY, Ye.S., inzh., retsenzent; DUNDUKOV, M.D., inzh., retsenzent; LOVETSKIY, Ye.S., inzh. retsenzent; DVORKIN, L.M., tekhn.red.

[Unit for performing shear tests on soils] Ustanovka dlja ispytanii gruntov na sdvig. Moskva, 1959. 29 p. (Moscow. Vsesoiuznyi proektno-issykatel'skii i nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut "Gidroproyekt" imeni S.IA.Zhuk. Tekhnicheskoe soobshchenie, no.6). (MIRA 13:12)
(Soil mechanics) (Testing-machines)

KOGAN, Ya.L., kand.geol.-miner.nauk

Use of the freezing method in deep ground investigations in the construction of the Volga Hydroelectric Power Station. Trudy Gidroproyekta 3:63-74 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy sektor Vsesoyuznogo proyektno-izyskatel'skogo i nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta "Gidroproyekt" imeni S.Ya.Zhuka.
(Volga Hydroelectric Power Station region--Soil mechanics)

KOGAN, Ya.L.; IOSELEVICH, V.A.

Conference on the problems of creep and long-term strength of
clayey soils. Osn., fund.i mech.grun. 3 no.2;27-29 1961.
(MIRA 14:5)

(Soil mechanics) (Clay)

KOGAN, Ya.L.; IOSELEVICH, V.A.

Strength and "long-time strength" of clayey soils. Osn., fund.
i mekh. grun. 3 no.5:19-20 '61. (MIRA 14:11)
(Soil mechanics)

KOGAN, Ya.L., kand.geologo-mineralog.nauk; KRASIL'NIKOV, N.A., inzh.

Dynamics of porewater pressures in clayey soils of the foundation
of an earth dam. Gidr. stroi. 33 no.5:29-31 My '63.

(Soil moisture)

(Dams)

(MIRA 16:5)

KCCAN,YA.L. (Moscow)

"Some factors of strength of soils"

report presented at the 2nd All-Union Congress on Theoretical
and Applied Mechanics, Moscow, 29 Jan - 5 Feb 64.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723620005-6



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723620005-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723620005-6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723620005-6"

KOGAN, Ya.L., Cand. Chem. Sci--(disc) "Study of light-extinction of certain heterogeneous systems on the basis of ~~the~~ physico-chemical analysis method." Mos, 1958. 15 pp. (Acad. Sci. USSR. Inst. of General and Inorganic Chemistry im N.S. Kurnakov), 150 copies (KL,25-58, 108)

-31-

KOGAN Ya. L.

AUTHORS: Tananayev, I. V., Kogan, Ya. L.

75-1-2/26

TITLE: The Investigation of the Formation Reaction of Silver Chloride and Silver Bromide by Means of the Method of Light Absorption (Issledovaniye reaktsiy obrazovaniya klorida i bromida serebra metodom svetopogasheniya)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Analiticheskoy Khimii, 1958, Vol. 13, Nr 1,
pp. 11-17 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In an earlier paper (ref. 1) different systems with silver iodide were investigated by measuring light absorption. It was shown that a connection exists between the solubility of a suspension of AgI and its light absorption. In the present article the results of the analogous investigations of systems with silver bromide and silver chloride are described. The composition of the precipitates in the systems $\text{AgNO}_3 - \text{KBr} - \text{H}_2\text{O}$ and $\text{AgNO}_3 - \text{KCl} - \text{H}_2\text{O}$ was investigated by measurement of the light absorption. The clearly marked maximum of the absorption of the developing suspension is attained at a concentration ratio $\text{AgNO}_3 : \text{KX} = 1$ ($X = \text{Br}, \text{Cl}$).
Card 1/5

The Investigation of the Formation Reaction of Silver Chloride 75-1-2/26
and Silver Bromide by Means of the Method of Light Absorption

The curve and with it also the degree of dispersion of the precipitate is almost symmetrically modified toward both sides of the end point. Investigations of the systems $\text{AgBr} - \text{KBr} - \text{H}_2\text{O}$ and $\text{AgCl} - \text{KCl} - \text{H}_2\text{O}$ showed that an

increase in the concentration of the halogen ions causes an increase in absorption which is explained by the increase in the solubility of the suspension by the addition of bromide and chloride ions. In a comparison of the results obtained with those already known for the respective systems with AgJ , the uniform shape of the curves is remarkable. The absorption maximum in all 3 systems is near similar values of the concentration of the potassium halide, between 10^{-1} and $2 \cdot 10^{-1}$ Mol/liter. The absorption of a suspension of AgCl changes only slightly in concentrations of NaCl from 10^{-3} to 10^{-2} Mol/liter, whereas at higher concentrations of NaCl the absorption increases rapidly. The rapid increase in light absorption takes place within the same concentration range of NaCl where the solubility of silver chloride also rapidly increases. When the quantity of the solid phase becomes somewhat less, due to the increasing solubility, the value of the absorption maximum does not change. The loss

Card 2/5

The Investigation of the Formation Reaction of Silver Chloride 75-1-2/26
and Silver Bromide by Means of the Method of Light Absorption

of solid phase is compensated by an increase in absorption based on an increase in particles. The investigation of the systems $\text{AgBr} - \text{NH}_3 - \text{H}_2\text{O}$ showed that after the addition of very little ammonia to a suspension of silver bromide a very rapid increase in light absorption takes place. A comparison with the system $\text{AgJ} - \text{NH}_3 - \text{H}_2\text{O}$ showed great differences which are due to the highly different solubility of AgJ and AgBr in NH_3 .

The system $\text{AgBr} - \text{AgNO}_3 - \text{NH}_3 - \text{H}_2\text{O}$ was investigated in order to determine the influence of excess silver ions in the presence of ammonia upon the absorption of a suspension of silver bromide. It became evident that the nature of the curves of light absorption as against the system without excess AgNO_3 does not change. In both cases the extinction increases with increasing concentration of ammonia, runs through a maximum, and then decreases to 0, corresponding to a complete dissolution of AgBr . The higher the excess of AgNO_3 , the more does the domain of the maximum widen. Therefore, the complete dissolution of the precipitate is only attained at considerably higher concentrations of ammonia.

Card 3/5

The Investigation of the Formation Reaction of Silver Chloride 75-1-2/26
and Silver Bromide by Means of the Method of Light Absorption

A comparison with the corresponding system with AgJ showed great differences in the influence of ammonia upon the absorption of AgBr and AgJ respectively. In the system with AgJ the absorption maximum is attained at much higher concentrations of ammonia. At these concentrations the precipitate is already completely dissolved in the system with AgBr and the extinction is therefore equal to 0. This fact shows the possibility of a phototurbidimetric determination of iodides in the simultaneous presence of bromides. This possibility was proved by experiments. It was also attempted to determine silver phototurbidimetrically with the aid of a calibration curve. The accuracy of the results proved to be satisfactory. There are 9 figures, 8 tables, and 2 references, 1 of which is Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Moscow Institute for Physics and Engineering (Moskovskiy inzhenerno - fizicheskiy institut)

SUBMITTED: January 4, 1957

Cont-4/5

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723620005-6

KUKUSHKIN, A.I.; KOGAN, Ya.M.; SMIRNOV-SERGAEV, A.M.; SHVARTSEMAN, D.A.

Operating methods of determining expected production costs. Tekst.
prom. 14 no.6:15-17 Je '54. (MIRA 7:7)
(Textile industry--Costs)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723620005-6"

10.6120

83795
8/044/60/000/006/003/003
G 111/ C 333

AUTHOR: Kogan, Ya. M.

TITLE: On a Method for the Approximative Construction of the Green Function (Tr. Kuybyshevsk. aviat. in-ta, 1958, vyp. 4,
11-13)

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Matematika, 1960, No. 8, p. 198

TEXT: The author proposes to construct the Green function for the solution of the internal three-dimensional Dirichlet problem with the aid of a piecewise linear approximation of the function $1/r$ according to the method of the smallest squares. The closed surface S is decomposed into n non-overlapping pieces S_1, S_2, \dots, S_n . The function $1/r$ is approximated on S_k by

$$\varphi_k = A_k x + B_k y + C_k z.$$

On the whole surface S , the Green function is approximately represented by

$$G \approx \sum_{k=1}^n \left[\frac{1}{r} - \varphi_k \right] \cdot \varepsilon_k(p) ,$$

Card 1/2

83795

S/044/60/000/006/003/003

C 111/ 0 333

On a Method for the Approximative Construction of the Green
Function

where

$$\epsilon_k = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } P \text{ lies on } S_k \\ 1, & \text{if } P \text{ does not lie on } S_k. \end{cases}$$

The correctness of this result is based on a proved theorem.

Yu. F. Kharkeyevich

X

Card 2/2

KOCAN, YA. M. (Assist. Prof.)

"Using One Extremal Property of the Main Central Inertia Axis for
Approximate Solution of Equations and about One Application of an
Approximate Finding the Root of an Integral Function."

report presented at the 13th Scientific Technical Conference of the Kuybyshev
Aviation Institute, March 1959.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723620005-6

KOGAN, Ya.M., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk

Use correct methodology in calculating the average output dynamics of
equipment. Tekst. prom. 21 no.1:86-89 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Textile industry—Equipment and supplies)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723620005-6"

KOGAN, Ya.N., inzh.; MOLUDENNYY, V.U., inzh.

Installing the equipment for sugar factories. Nov. tekhn. mont.
i spets. rab. v stroi. 21:9-12 Je '59. (MIRA 12:8)

L.Trest No.7 Glavneftemontazha Minstroya RSFSR i Stroitel'no-
montazhnoye upravleniye No.76 tresta No.7 Glavneftemontazha.
(Sugar machinery)

AUTHOR: Kogan, Ye. Deputy Political Commander of a Unit (Baku) SOV/84-58-3-11/52

TITLE: A Pilot with Initiative (Initsiativnyy pilot)

PERIODICAL: Grazhdanskaya aviatsiya, 1958, Nr 3, p 7 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The short note commends Yuriy Karev, a pilot of agricultural aviation and a Young Communist, on his good work in the fields of Azerbaijan and Central Asia.

1. Pilots--Performance

Card 1/1

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723620005-6

KOGAN, Ye.; YANKOVSKIY, K.

The one step process "Moment." Sov.foto. 18 no.11:44-46 8 '58.
(MIRA 11:12)
(Cameras)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723620005-6"

KOGAN, Ye.

Our comrad propagandist. Grashd.av 17 no.9:16 8 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Zamestitel' komandira podrazdeleniya po politicheskoy chasti, Baku.
(Flight crews)

KOGAN, N.I.

Use of membrane ultrafilters in antibiotic production. Med.prom. 12
no.1:47-51 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Moskovskiy zavod meditsinskikh preparatov No.2.
(ANTIBIOTICS) (AIR FILTERS)

1. Kogan Ye.A., Novokrepovskiy, S.A. (Eng.)
2. USSR (600)
4. Housing
7. Methods of planning residential building. Biul. stroi. tekhn. 9 no. 24, 1952.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions. Library of Congress, March 1953, Unclassified.

P'YANKOV, V.A.; KOGAN, Ye.A.

Reaction between cadmium and alkali metal halides with the participation of oxygen. Zhur. georg. khim. 5 no.8:1696-1698 Ag '60.
(MIRA 13:9)

1. Odesskiy elektrotehnicheskiy institut svyazi.
(Cadmium) (Alkali metal halides)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723620005-6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723620005-6"

KOGAN, Ye.A.

~~enzymatic~~ hydrolysis of heated protein-carbohydrate mixtures.
Inv. vys. ucheb, zav.; pishch, tekhn., no.1855-58 '58. (MIRA 11:8)

1. Odesskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut svyazi, Kafedra khimii.
(Grain handling) (Proteins)

KOGAN, Ye.A.

Studying the interaction of grain proteins with carbohydrates.
Biokhimiia 24 no.2:210-214 Mr-Ap '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. The Electrotechnical Institute of Communication, Ministry
of Communication of the U.S.S.R., Moscow.
(WHEAT) (PROTEINS) (CARBOHYDRATES)

KOGAN, Ye.

Drilling (agricultural implement)

Organizing tractor work in spring sowing. Kolkhoz proizv. 12 No. 2, 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1952 Unclassified

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723620005-6

KOGAN, E. A.

Medvekovskaja Machine-Tractor Station. Moskva, Goskul'tprosvetizdat, 1954. 7p.
Vsesoiuznaia sel'skokhoziaistvennaia vystavka)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723620005-6"

FUZANS Ye. A.

VORONIN, B.G., redaktor; KOGAN, Ye.A., redaktor; KRYLOV, G.A., redaktor;
KUCHUMOV, P.S., redaktor; FISHUGIN, N.P., redaktor; VOL'FOVSKAYA, D.N.,
redaktor; PESTRYAKOV, A.I., redaktor; VASKOVA, Ye.I.,
tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Over-all mechanization of agricultural production] Kompleksnaya
mekhanizatsiya sel'skokhoziastvennogo proizvodstva. Moskva,
Gos. izd-vo sel'khoz. lit-ry, 1956. 615 p. (MLRA 10:4)
(Farm mechanization)

KOGAN, Ye.A., kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk.

Conference on machinery for the over-all mechanization of agricultural production. Zemledelie 4 no.8:125-128 Ag '56. (MIRA 10:1)
(Agriculture--Congresses) (Agricultural machinery)

BOLTINSKIY, V.N., akademik; GENIKHOVICH, M.I.; KOGAN, Ya.A.; NIKIFOROV, P.Ye.
PLISHKIN, A.A.; POLYAK, A.Ya.; SOLOV'YCHIK, A.G.; FILIPPOV, A.I.;
SHCHUPAK, A.D.; YAKOBI, M.A.

Performance of machine-tractor units at increased speeds. Mekh.
i elek.sots.sel'khoz. 17 no.3:1-19 '59. (MIRA 12:8)

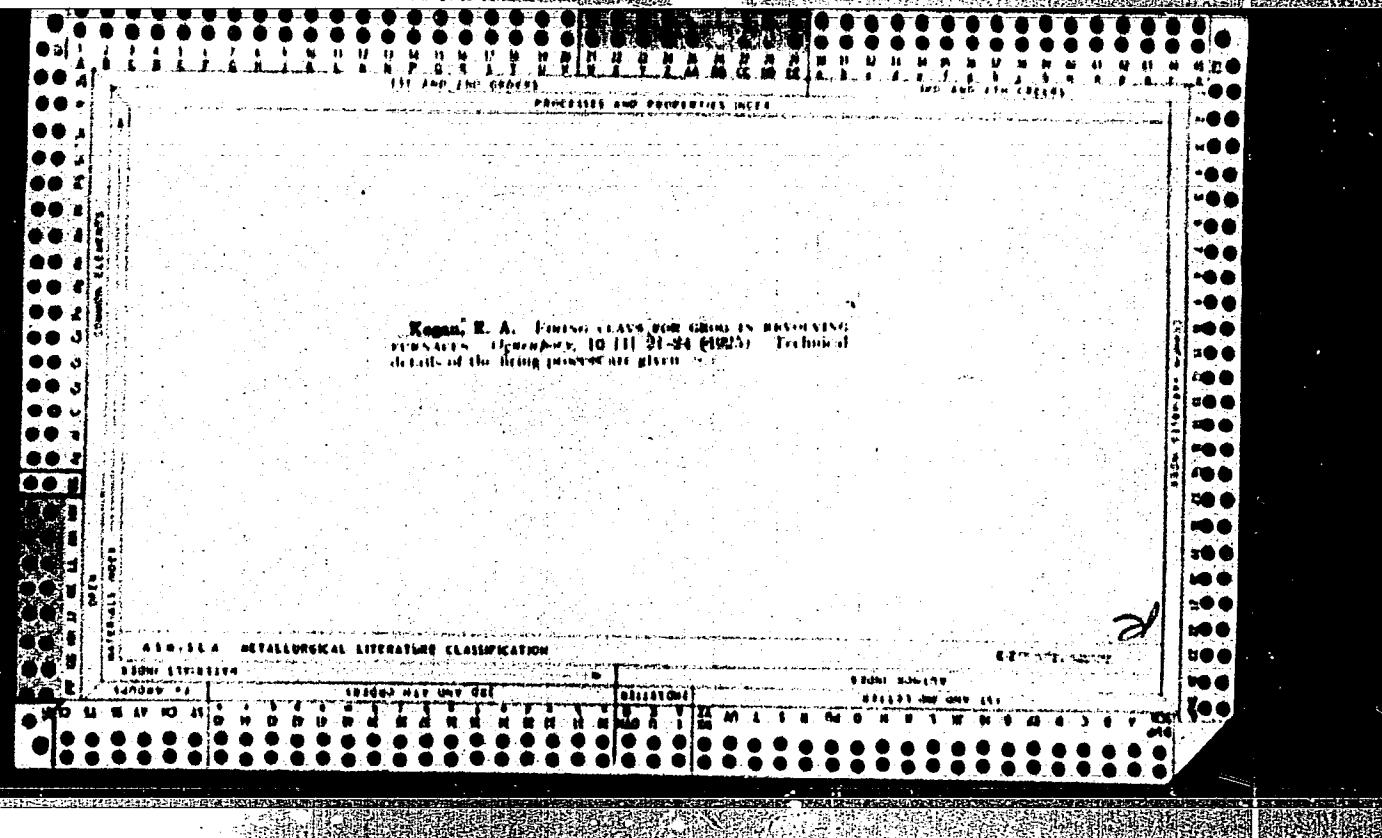
I. Vsesoyuznaya akademiya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk im.
Lenina (for Boltinskiy).

(Agricultural machinery)

KOGAN, Ye. A. Cand Chem Sci -- "Study of the processes of formation of melanoidine ^{during} interaction between albumens (albumin and gliadin) and carbohydrates under conditions of hydrothermal treatments" Odessa, 1961.
(Min of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education UkrSSR. Odessa State Univ im I. I. Mechnikov). (KL, 4-61, 187)

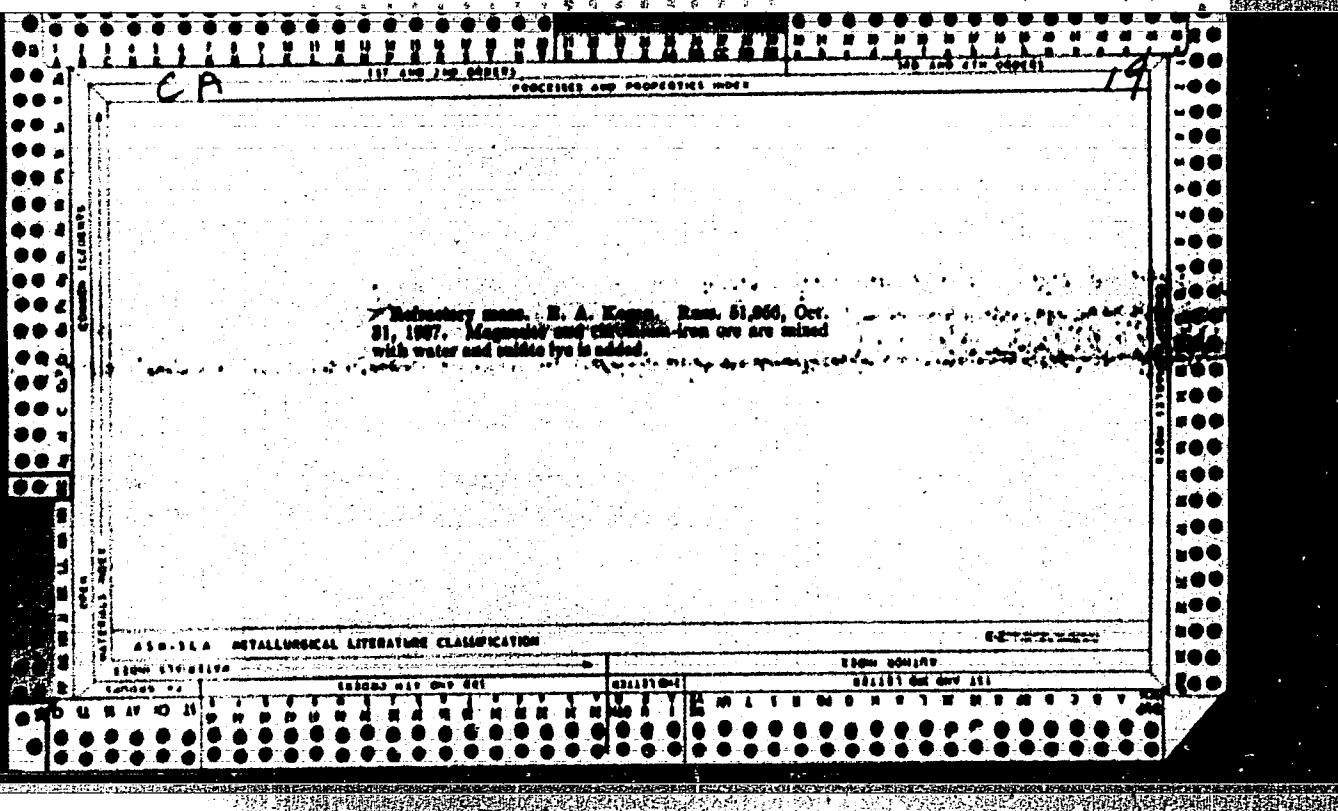
"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

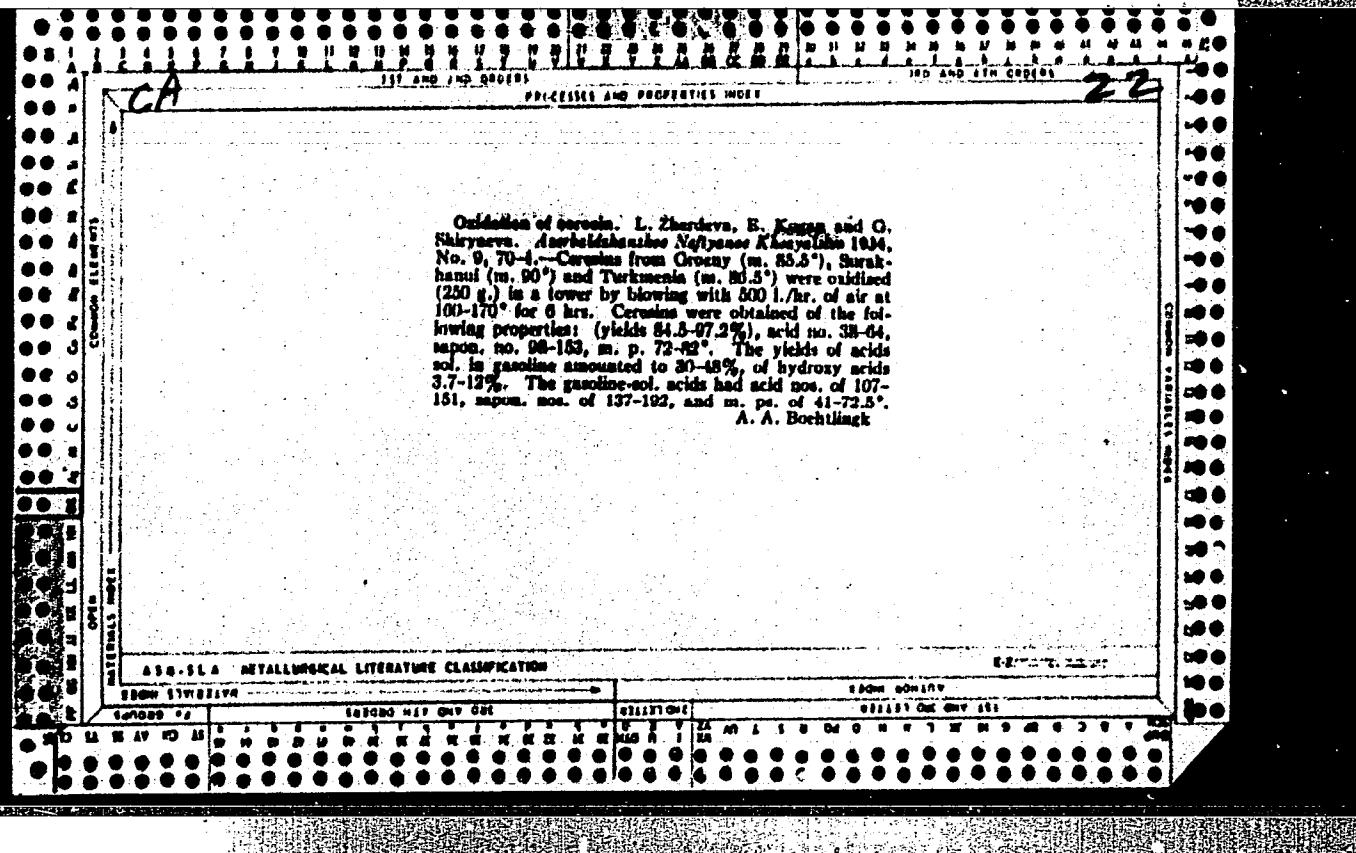
CIA-RDP86-00513R000723620005-6

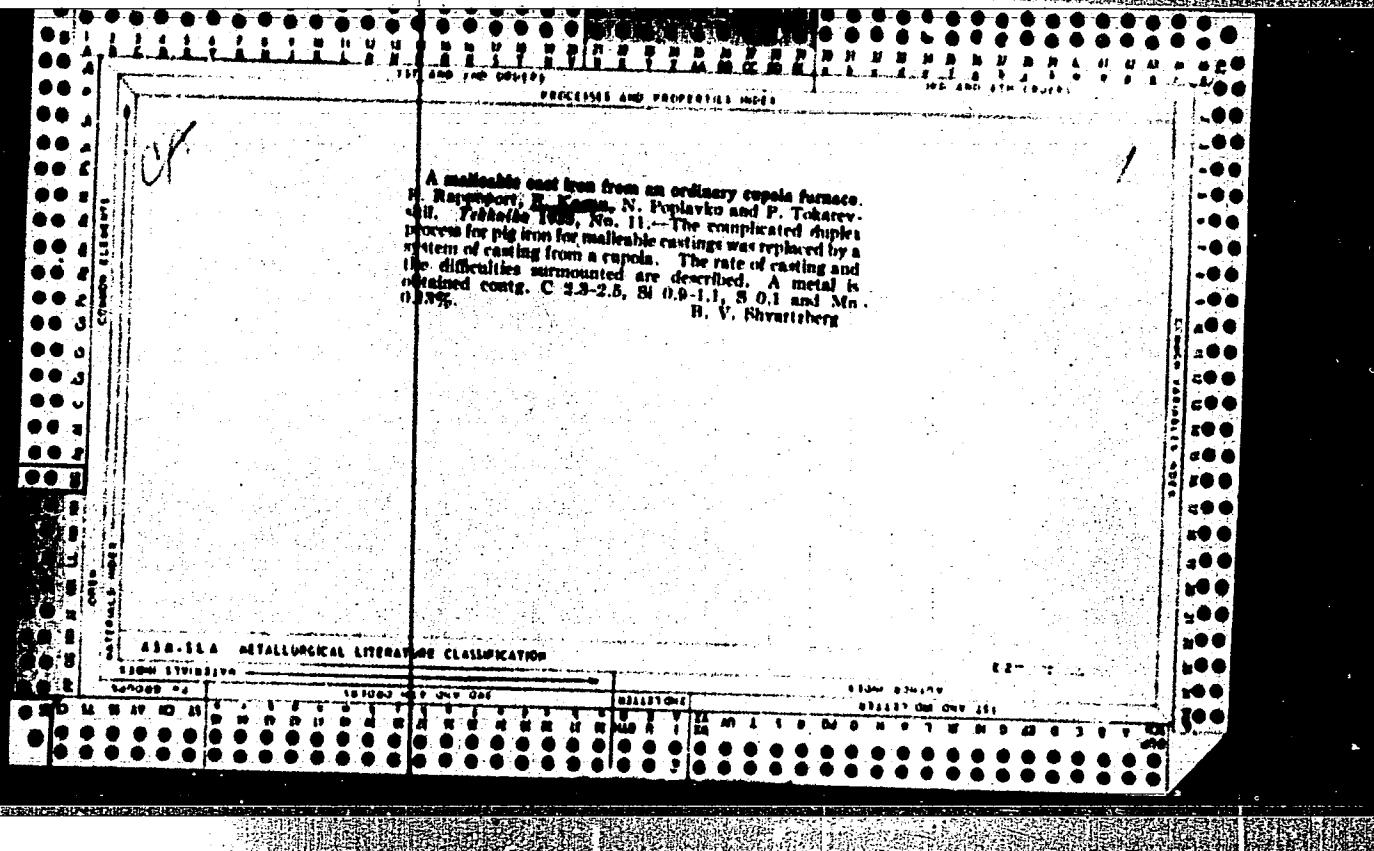


APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723620005-6"



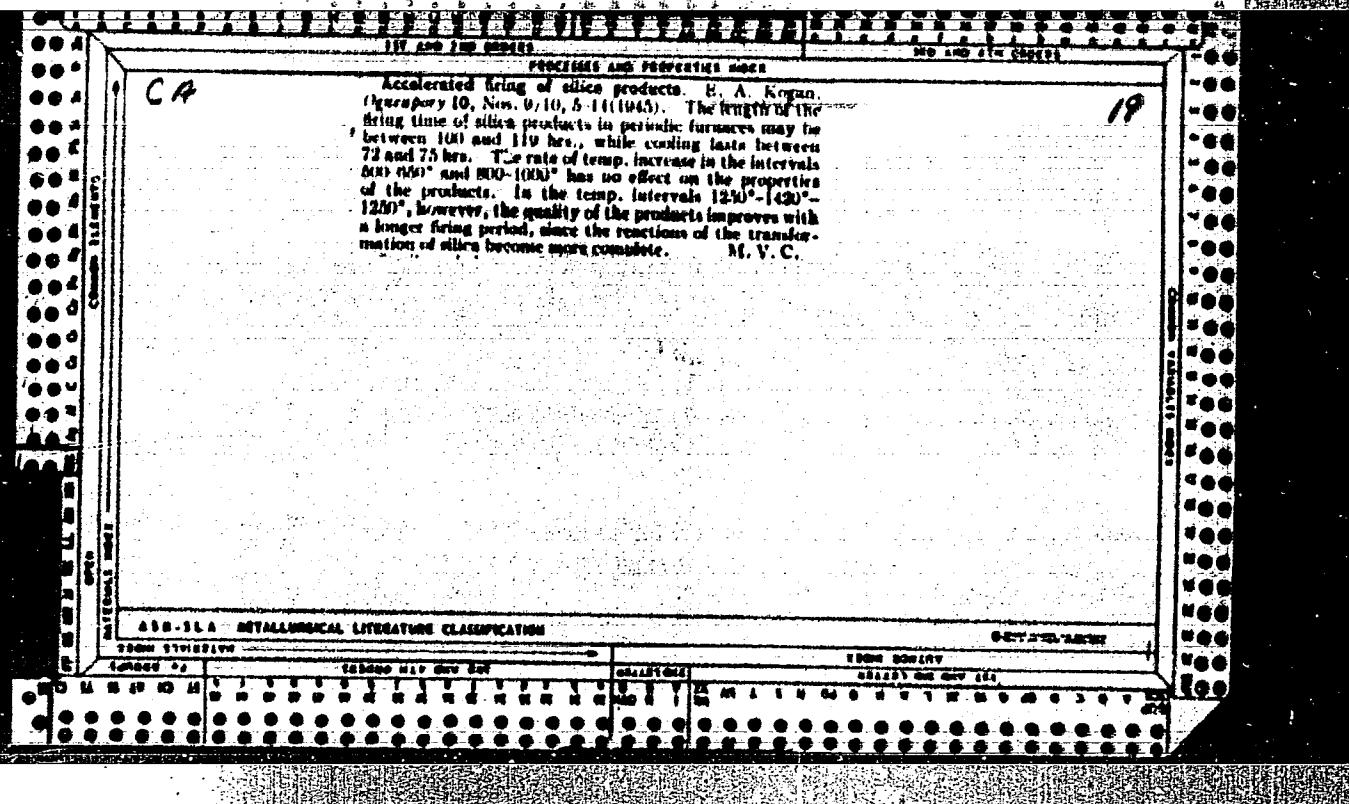


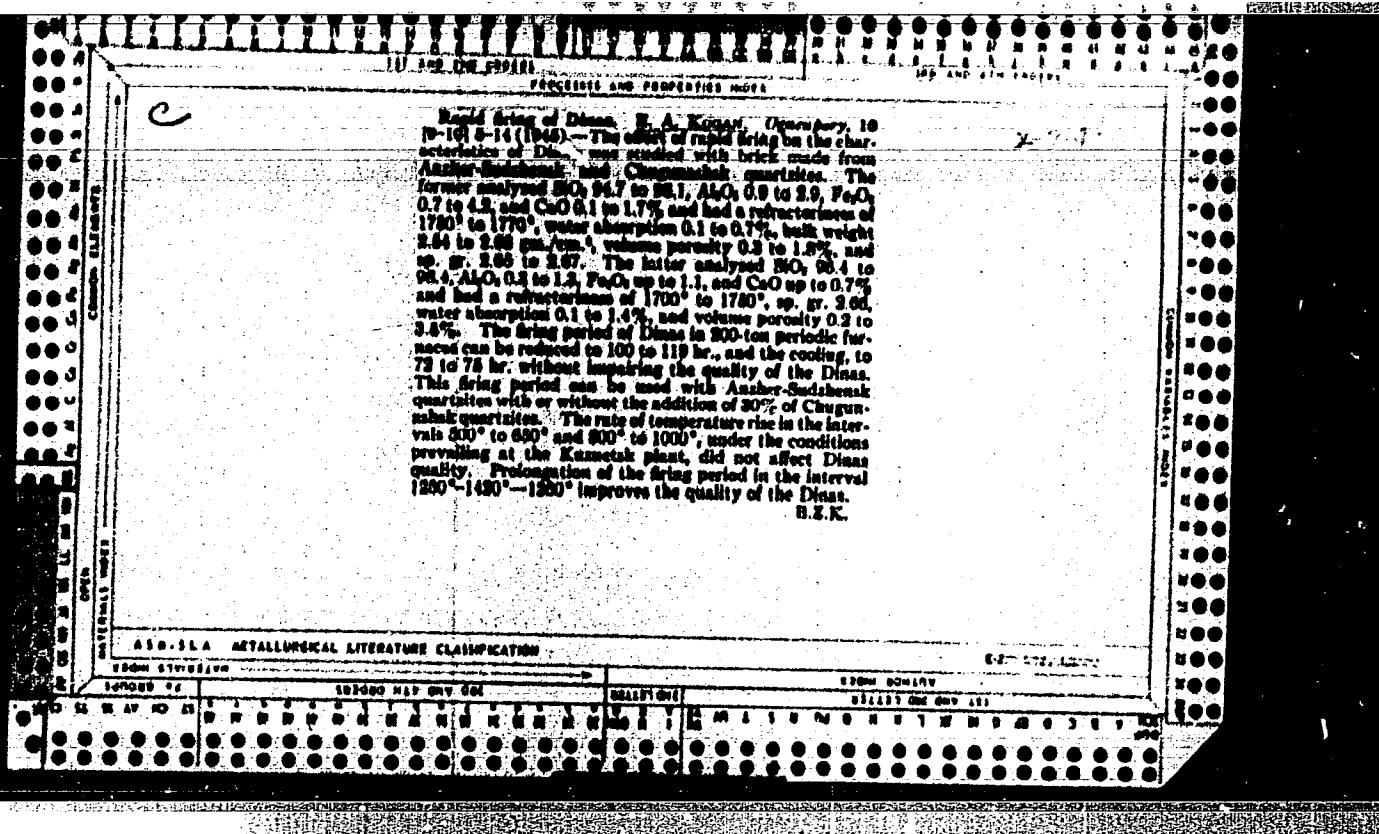


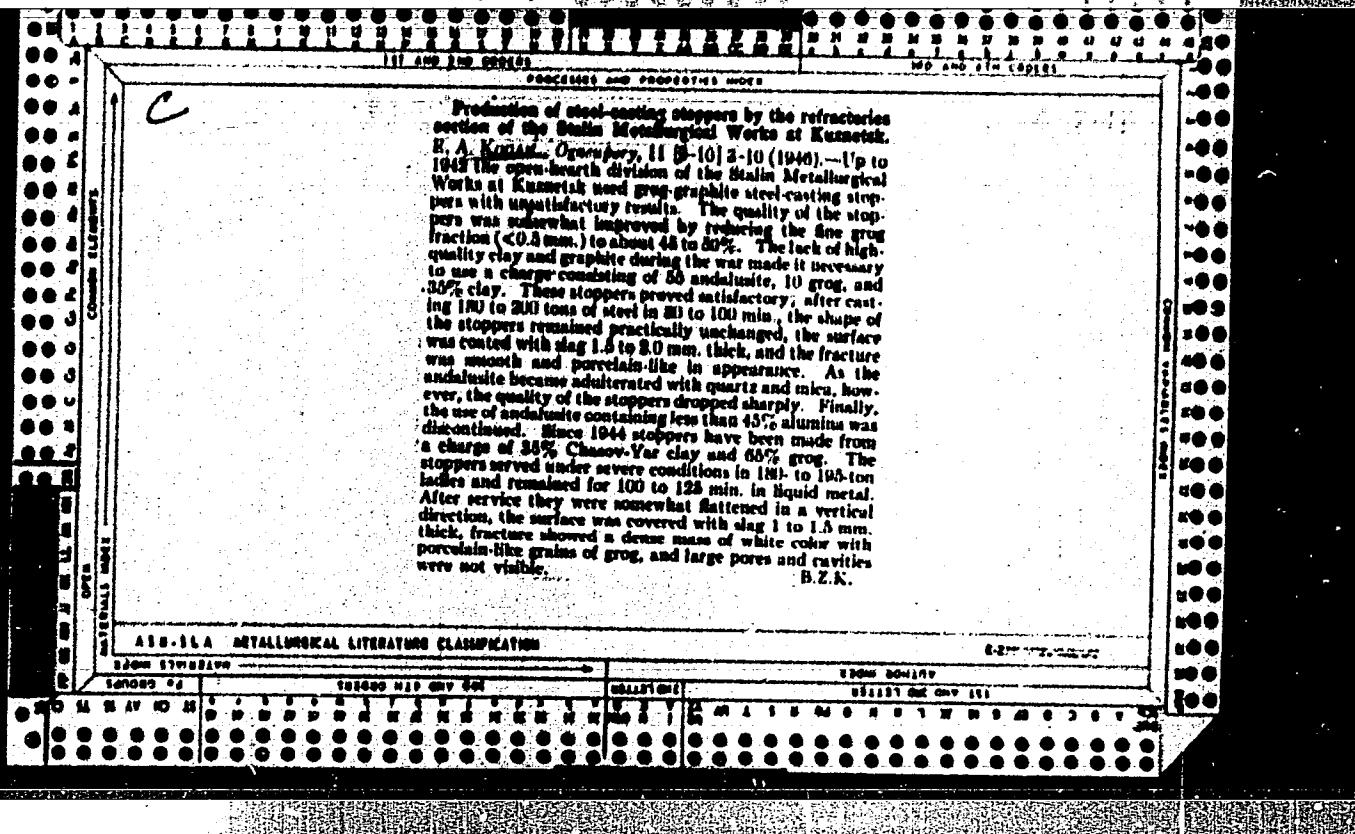
A.C.S.

W. J. A. Tolosa

Piring days for grog in revolving furnaces. N. A.
KOGAN. Ogneper., 1943, No. 1, 21-34.—Technical de-
tails of the firing process are given. M.V.C.
Grogged refractory brick from Chasov-Yar clay. M.
S. GOREV AND A. I. KULIK. Ogneper., 1959, No. 10-11,
725-30; Khim. Referat. Zhur., 1960, No. 4, 59; Chem.
Akh., 36, 4300 (1962).—Grogged refractory brick were
prepared by suitable proportioning of particle size and of
moisture. The crude clay (RV clay) was molded, semi-
dry, in a Riddell press and fired in a Vakuumkil furnace at
1330°. The results were satisfactory.







C

Dinas from Auskerosytka quantities without CaO mixtures. M. A. Kozhevnikov, Ogneupory, 16 (3) 99-114 (1949).--K. (reactive) experimental work at the Kuznets metallurgical combine designed to raise the life of Dinas in open hearth furnace roofs. During 1947 the Dinas lasted 180 heats in 180-ton furnaces and 135 heats in 300-ton furnaces. The quartzite analyzed 35.0; 87.3%; Al₂O₃ 2.04; Fe₂O₃ traces; CaO 0.22; MgO 1.72; and ignition loss 0.12%; refractoriness was above 1770°C. A defect of this brick was its failure to fuse into a monolith during service, which resulted in the falling down of individual brick and even in the collapse of the arch. This is believed to be due to the characteristics of the quartzite, which is transformed almost entirely into cristobalite and tridymite during firing and results in insignificant additional crystallization and expansion during service. Dinas made from the same quartzite but with 1% (instead of the usual 2%) CaO and having a maximum grain size of 3 mm. and a specific gravity of 2.35 to 2.37 showed a noticeable improvement in fusing into a monolith during service, but it was abandoned because of the large number of cracks and the tendency to break during transport. On the basis of successful laboratory experiments in which

a silica binder was used instead of lime, brick were made from a charge consisting of quartzite 90 molasses 1, and slip 9% (made from quartzite dust containing 91.4% SiO₂ and 0.16% CaO). Alkalinity did not exceed 0.37% compared with 1.9 to 2.2% when CaO was used. The compressive strength of dried brick was 11 to 12 kg/cm² compared with 23 to 45 kg/cm² for Dinas with 1% CaO. The fired product had small and large cracks; fracture was not along grains, but the structure was dense. The cementing medium in Dinas consisted of a considerable amount of yellowish glass with impregnations of small needles of tridymite. The quartz was completely transformed into metacristobalite with pseudomorphic tridymite along the periphery and through the whole grain. Fusion into a monolith during service was satisfactory, and the working surface was smooth. Examination after service revealed the zonal structure usual for Dinas. In the cristobalite zone, saturation with iron oxides amounted to 7%; this was increased to 7.82% in the tridymite zone. Despite this, erosion was less than for ordinary Dinas because the penetration was less deep. The amount of CaO absorbed by the cristobalite zone was 1.3%.

CLERK

450-514 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1940-1942 1943-1945 1946-1948 1949-1951

1952-1954 1955-1957 1958-1960 1961-1963

1964-1966 1967-1969 1970-1972 1973-1975

The formation of cracks was reduced considerably by using a grain size of 60% <0.8 mm., 20% 0.8 to 3 mm., and 20% $>3 <6$ mm. Moisture content was kept at 4.5 to 5%. The brick lasted 307 heats in a 100-ton furnace. Refractoriness of the brick was 1720°C. The working surface was smooth, growth of the arch was uniform in all sections, scaling was negligible and insulating qualities were uniform, and the surface always remained smooth. The softness of the brick is one defect that remains; it is hoped to overcome this by proper grain size, thorough mixing, and optimum firing. Results are given in tables and graphs. Cf. *Ceram. Abstracts*, 22(1) 10 (1943).

B.Z.K.

KOGAN, Ye.

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Sistysma mashii dlya uborki zyernovykh kul'tur v styechnykh rayonakh Syevrnoego Kavkaza i USSR, Sots. syel. khozvo, 1949, No. 9, S. 15-28

So: *Letopis'* No. 40

8CS

*Manufacturing processes
mining, separation, drying*

983. The dustless manufacture of silica bricks.—E. A. Koos (Oppenhey, No. 8, 238, 1950; abstracted in Mineral, 20, 268, 1959). The experiences gained in the silica brick section of the Manzana mine are discussed. Dust elimination was

achieved by moistening the quartzite during transport, grinding, milling and mixing and further by air-tight sealing of the grinding equipment and by improved ventilation.

CA
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Priming of dolomite from the Bot'shaya Gora deposit by a rotary kiln. N. A. Kostomarov, Osvravy 18, No. 8, 55-60 (1950). - Composition of the dolomite is not uniform (CaO

30.0-38.0, MgO 10.1-31.2, SiO_2 0.1-8.7, Al_2O_3 0.3-4.5, $Fe_{2}O_3$ 0.0-1.5, and ignition loss 28.0-43.3%). The dolomite is frequently adulterated with clay and fine clays. The dolomite is washed and ground to the following grain size: 25-50 mm., 64-50%, 10-25 mm., 14-50%, 4-10 mm., 5-10%, and finer than 4 mm., 0-5%. The portion finer than 4 mm. is discarded. The rotary kiln is heated to 1000-1100° with coke-oven gas and then coal briquettes are used. When the temp. of the outgoing gases reaches 700°, charging of dolomite is started in small amounts, and increased in 2-2.5 hrs. to the normal capacity of the kiln (not given). Temp. in the sintering zone is maintained at 1200-1600°; outgoing gases at 1000-1100°. The fired dolomite passes through a rotary cooler. The product is ground to grain size: coarser than 25 mm., 0-1%; 4-25 mm., 55-91%, and finer than 4 mm., 3-14%. For a length of 0.75 m. from the hot end the kiln is lined with fireclay molded shapes, the next 17 m. with chrome-magnesite brick, and the remaining 30.50 m. with fireclay molded shapes. Service of chrome-magnesite lining was 20-25 days, fireclay lining at cold and 10 months, and fireclay lining at hot section 3-4 months. B. Z. K.